G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 56-

1918.

Serial Nos. 21

(Med)

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 21+142A

Part B for Jany 19.

SUBJECT.

Conveyance allowance to medical officers for additional work in connection with influenza

---

Sl 5 Cy 14040-1 dt 4.1.19

To the Comptr. & S. Surgeon

Sanctions the increase of allowance to the Medl offrs in connection with influenza epidemic to Rs 6-8-0 p. day

W D 1250—GPB—30,000 28-1-19

28/1/19

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Medical)

NOTES.

File No. 56-18

FILE HEADING.

Conveyance allowance to Medical Officers for Plague work in Connection with Influenza

From

Dr B Annappa, Sub Asst Surgeon, Head Quarters Gala Establishment

No. Dated 16/11/18 Received 18/11/18

Diary No. 6371	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Prays that the Conveyance allowance of Rs 40 per mensem granted to him vide G.O. No 7841-2/Med 56-18-21 dt/the 29th October 1918 for Influenza work may be raised to Rs 2 a day (about Rs 60 a month) & that this allowance may be continued for another month

NOTES AND ORDERS.

5 of the Sub Asst Surgeons of the Branch Hospital Dispensaries in the Bangalore City were granted conveyance allowance of Rs 30 per mensem for work in Connection with Influenza (Vide G.O. No 6761-5 dt/the 24th October 1918) but Dr B. Annappa Sub Asst Surgeon in charge of

Draft for the Govt Orders

NOTES—First Sheet.

6511

2

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Medl File No. 56 of 1918-19

Serial No.

Typed Copy G.O. G. sent up the original papers are not traceable.
Hmw
23/11/18

The Head Quarters Establishment was given Rs 40 pm. (G.O. No. G 7841-2/Medl-56-18-21 R 29/10/18).

2 On the Recommendation of the Senior Surgeon the Carriage allowance to the 5 Sub Asst Surgeons in charge of branch dispensaries was raised to Rs ~~1-8-0~~ 1-8-0 a day (Rs 45/pm Roughly). (Vide G.O. No C Rs 305-7/R 5/11/18)

3 Mr Annappa Now says that his work in connection with influenza extended throughout the whole city & that he had to cover a distance of even 30 miles on some days. He therefore says that his Carriage allowance may be raised to Rs 2 a day & that the allowance may be continued to him for another month as he has still a number of Cases on hand.

Submitted for orders

Hmw
23/11/18

EB
23/11

Chief Secretary) The allce may be increased to 1½ Rs a day & continued till the end of Nov 1918. Please draft & submit to 2nd member.

CBK
25/11/18
Draft
EB
29/11

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-13—S.

759
(51)

G. R. S. 1152]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Home File No. 56 of 1918-19

Serial No.

Draft published.

Sd/ Infavour approval
27.11.18 Sd/28/11

359
28-11-18

Second Member

I think I can draw up
my report in
Malachi Tate
Sd/
25.11

Submitted. Please put up Sd.
Sd.
11/12

First Member

I have no Go the
first note of B.L.C.
Obs. refer to
Inadequate T.A. Sd/ 4.12.18
& recommend action
Please vary Sd
subject
early opy
13/12

Sub:
The G.O. issued in the
matter of the Bengal
&c by the 2nd Member
to put up (Page 2 in
the booklet put) The
Secretariat issue has been
issued in the Branch
Secretariat
299
11-12-18

Page 6.

The two notes of the 2nd Member on the Violet Sheet are put up. Page 6 of the note refers to the grant of increased Allowance to Medical Subordinates

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-13—S.

7559

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Simla File No. 76 of 1918-19

Serial No.

The Bangalore District town notes also are put up. This does not contain any remarks about travelling or conveyance allowance to Medical Subordinates.

2483 3.1.19

hw 17/12/18

1st member

cpj. 27/12/18

In Bangalore may a pucca bullock allowance Rs 1-0 per diem which has been accepted by Regt Med Officer Bangalore as reasonable for special bullock cart.

3.1.19

Secretary

Issue

4.1.19

4.1.19

Draft of letter communicating the order

13.1.19

Issued A 3290 15/1

13.1.19.

A 11496-18

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 111-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No. 5 1424

To the Senior Surgeon
The Controller Third Brtn
No G 140440-1 of 10-1-19.
Increase the allowance of to 1-8-0
a day as to continue till Nov 1918

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-19—S.

G.R.S. III–3]

ROUTINE NOTES

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Sub Asst Surgeon Lee.

Pleased to inform you that a Conveyance. Owing to the absence of Dr Bolton you will be in charge of the Sick Quarters and Hospital and Dispensing Medicines.

A Conveyance allowance of Rs 40 p.m. during the absence of the Assistant for a period of one month.

Dear — 26/10/18

Sanctioned

26.10.18.

To D.T.O

Surgeon Lt Col Bolton

28.10.18

Lt

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GRSM. SL.469.

G.R.S. III–3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

No. 856-CP-21.

From the Under Secy. 20th-29th Oct. 21.

Enclosing a Contingent Bill
for 7/15 [illegible] to authorize
the Secretary, for one month

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

LANGFORD HOUSE,
RICHMOND ROAD,
BANGALORE.

20th November 1918.

Dewan Sir M. Visvesvaraya, C.

I herewith enclose a copy of my tour notes of the 10th and 11th instant for favour of your perusal. Two other copies have been sent to the Chief Secretary for necessary action under the rules.

Yours sincerely,

Sir M.Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore.

::::::::::

T O U R N O T E S

OF

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL

10th and 11th November/918.

::::::::::

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:::::::

G E N E R A L.

The tour of the 5th and 6th instant was continued on the 10th and the 11th instant in Hoskote Taluk of the Bangalore District and thence to the Kolar District. The following taluks were visited.

Hoskote	Srinivasapur
Malur	Chintamani
Kolar	Siddlaghatta
Mulbagal	Chickballapur

The itineration covered 6 hours from 1 P.M. to 7 P.M. on Sunday and 13 hours from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. on Monday.

Food situation.

Ragi.

The situation as regards ragi is much the same in all the taluks visited. The local supplies are sufficient to last from 3 to 12 months, but it is necessary to commandeer stocks and to sell ragi to the people at reasonable prices. Orders have been just issued laying down that stocks in excess of one year's requirements of a family might be requisitioned. In regard to sale, each Amildar has been making arrangements according to local convenience and and his own judgement. In some places, the agency of co-operative societies is being utilised. In others, the help of local merchants has been secured. In srinivasapur, the Amildar had opened a regular ragi shop in the Taluk office utilising a portion of the money granted for the relief of influenza. It is necessary to issue definite instructions that Amildars should not take himself upon themselves the sale of ragi but should arrange for the same through co-operative societies

societies or village panchayats or respectable merchants. There was complaint everywhere - that ragi was being sold in such small quantities that people had to come daily ~~and want~~ and wait to get their supplies. The quantities issued to each individual were worth from 2 annas to 1 rupee. The Food Controller (now appointed will no doubt) ~~will be directed to~~ go into the question.

Attention has been too exclusively paid to Taluk headquarters. Arrangements should be made for the sale of ragi in all the important ~~taluk~~ shandies in the taluks.

The measures for the regulation of supplies would be futile without effective arrangements for preventing the clandestine export of food grains from the State. Kolar District borders on the Madras Presidency, and several Ookads have been established on the frontier, but they do not appear to have been properly organised - or supervised. In the Srinivaspur Taluk, two out of the four sanctioned Ookads have not been opened at all, on the ground that the necessary staff was not forthcoming. No excuses of this character should have been accepted in a matter of ~~vital~~ such vital importance and it is necessary that the Ookads should be established on a proper basis without loss of time. There was evidence everywhere that merchants from Madras Districts were busy negotiating the sale of ragi from Mysore territory. Instructions should issue to the Amildars to see that such exports are - prohibited at any cost and that every attempt at unauthorised export is rigorously dealt with. - Greater publicity should be given to Government

orders

Orders relating to the payment of rewards for detection of such cases, and a few prosecutions should be resorted to.

Though the maximum price of ragi is fixed at 12 seers per ruppe, it has been selling in some places at so high a price as 9 seers per rupee. If the fixed rate is found too liberal, as it appears to be in some taluks, steps should be ~~given~~ taken to raise the same. One important consideration in fixing the maximum price is to see that it is not so low as to offer temptation for illicit export to more paying markets.

Rice.

Rice ~~is~~ is selling at 3 to 3½ seers per rupee except in ~~Chintamani Taluk~~ Mulbagal where the price is somewhat lower. The requirements of the population have to be ascertained and arrangements made to send the required supplies of rice from Bangalore, in pursuance of orders recently passed.

Other Articles.

There is no difficulty about salt and Kerosine Oil. The price of fuel is high in Hoskote and the opening of a fuel depot was asked for. But elsewhere the supply of fuel seems to be adequate. The price of piecegoods is falling and there is every reason to hope that the causes which led to the ~~rise~~ abnormal rise in its price will soon disappear.

Seasonal Conditions.

Almost everywhere there has been a shortage in rainfall but the showers during the current month have benefited the crops. Ragi is expected

expected to yield an outturn of 4 to 8 annas. In a few taluks, only one-eigth crop is expected. There has been a perceptible reduction in the area under ragi, but most of the fields appear to have been sown with horsegram in the later rains. The net shrinkage of ~~xxxx~~ dry cultivation may perhaps be put down at 10%.

With regard to wet crops, the failure of the South-west monsoon has led to a large extent of land under tanks ~~should~~ being left fallow. If the tanks should fill during the North-East monsoon, some vaisakhi paddy may be grown. But this is a doubtful prospect. The shrinkage of cultivation under paddy in the Kolar District seems to be nearly 80 per cent, Paddy under tanks, and sugarcane are in fair condition.

There are no signs of actual distress. No aimless wandering of people has been observed and no land has been relinquished. The number of taccavi loan applications received is ~~small~~ Small. Water supply in some of the larger tanks will probably last for about a month and a fair supply of drinking water is available in the wells. Fodder is sufficient for the present. The Government order throwing open State Forests for free grazing does not appear to have been widely published as except in one taluk, there was little evidence of the concession having been utilised.

The Revenue Commissioner has issued instructions that the cultivation of tank beds with quick growing crops should be freely permitted, but in this instance also, the local officers do not appear to have taken sufficient interest. The Revenue Commissioner will be requested to see that the concessions offered are widely and

widely and promptly published.

The Revnue ~~Commissioner~~ officers of the District should be instructed to tour - more freely and devote particular attention to the organization of food supply and inspection of crops.

Public Health.

Influenza.

The statistics of attacks and mortality are very defective except as regards the District and Taluk Head Quarters towns. In Hoskote - there were 1500 attacks and 150 deaths with a - population of 4,000. In Kolar, the number of attacks is estimated at 3,000 and the mortality at 170. In Chikballapur town, there were about 4,000 attacks and nearly 300 deaths. In the interior of the taluks, the epidemic spread, - roughly speaking, to 30 per cent of the population The number of cases treated in the several - Government medical institutions is given below:-

Kolar	2,313
Bowringpet	450
Mulbagal	350
Srinivaspur	553
Chintamani	893
Sidlaghatta	653
Chikballapur	950
Bagepalli	560
Goribidnur	609
Malur	883
Gudibanda	320

The District Medical Officer visited Mulbagal Bagepalli, Chikballapur and Malur but his work was mostly confined to Kolar town. In chikballapur special arrangements were made by the authorities of the London Mission Hospital for the - treatment of in-patients, The epidemic is subsid

-ing

subsiding and is not likely to give cause for further anxiety.

Miscellaneous

There appears to be no system as regards the periodical repair of Government buildings. The medical buildings in Kolar had not been whitewashed for nearly two years. It is necessary in the case of medical buildings at any rate, that whitewashing and colourwashing should be carried out regularly once a year by the Public Works Department, irrespective of any requisition for the purpose from the medical authorities.

The scheme for the re-organisation of taluk establishments has not yet been brought into force. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to expedite orders.

It was found that some of the medical institutions had not been inspected for 6 or 7 years. The attention of the Senior Surgeon will be invited to the need for more frequent inspections.

Information regarding the conditions of each of the taluks visited in the course of the tour is given below.

HOSKOTE TALUK.

Food situation.

Ragi. The stock of ragi was estimated at 89,996 pallas in September last and it is expected the supply will last for about 18 months. Ragi is selling at 12 seers - per rupee all over the taluk and arrangements have been made at the taluk and Hobli Head Quarters for the sale of the grain at this rate. In Hoskote, the Co-operative Society has opened a depot which obtains supplies through the Amildar. Municipal Councillors are assisting in the distribution of ragi.

~~The profit~~ Profiteering, however, ~~business~~ is going on still. The Amildar says he caught 4 carts going to Madras. The Amildar wants 500 Rs impress. This may be given at once.

The area sown with ragi this year is 35,847 acres as against a quinquennial - average of 31,541 acres, showing a shrinkage of nearly 6,000 acres.

Rice. Rice is selling at 3 to 3½ seers per rupee at Hoskote and is not procurable at all in some of the interior villages, the existing stock being nearly exhausted. The supply usually comes from Chintamani and the requirements of the town will be 300 pallas a month. The co-operative Society obtained and sold a small stock of rice from -- Bangalore but regular arrangements for the purpose are urgently needed. I found rice in all the small bazaars, selling at 3½ seers. There is no crop at all under the big tanks.

Frontier Ookads. The taluk borders on the Salem District but as there is no high road passing there from the Mysore territory, no Ookad has been established. The absence of Ookads make it all the more necessary for effective arrangements being made to prevent illicit export of food grains. The matter should receive more careful attention on the part of local officers than it has apparently received.

Seasonal Conditions.

The rainfall from the beginning of March to November 10th was 14.68 inches as against 36.30 inches during the corresponding year period of last year, and the standing crops are withering. It was anticipated that the out-turn of ragi would be about 4 annas. The recent rains have probably improved the situation to a slight extent.

The tanks have from a fortnight to one months supply of water. There is sufficient employment for labor and the rate of wages is slightly higher than the normal. The programme of famine relief (village) works provides for 132 works estimated to cost about Rs.88,000.

It was ascertained that owing to want of fodder, cattle are being sold in numbers and as there is no state forest in the taluk, there is no possibility of providing special grazing facilities.

There are no signs however of actual distress among the people; no lands have been relinquished and only two loan applications have been received.

There is some difficulty about fuel and the people suggested that fuel may be supplied from a Government plantation. The Conservator of Forests may be requested to report on this point. As regards tank bed cultivation the ryots asked for Jola seeds being supplied to them. The Director of Agriculture may be requested to see to this at once if possible.

The following are the details of Land Revenue collections in the taluk:-

Arrears on 1st July 1917 -	37,377- 3-5
Demand during 1917-18	1,67,619- 0-6
Collection during 1917-18	1,74,322-12-0
Balance - Remittable	4,063- 0-0
Recoverable	26,610- 7-0
Total.	30,673- 7-0

On account of numerous Jodi villages the collection of Land Revenue of this taluk is always attended with difficulty. It is expected that during the current year 75% of the demand may be collected in the usual course.

Special schemes.

Village Improvement. The following are the details of progress under the village improvement scheme during the quarter ended 30th September 1918-

20

No, of Committees		118
Total No. of villages.		362
Population served		70604
Committees that devote half a day labor		114
Committees that subscribe for newspapers		118
Committees that held weekly meetings		117
Committees that turned out special works		84
Cost of works carried out with Government aid-		
Contribution-	Rs.	2371-8-0
Govt. grant-		636-8-0
	Rs.	3,008-0-0
Amount actually spent		1,034-14-5
Length of road -		15 miles.

If the above statistics are correct, they show a high proportion of active committees and a satisfactory state of rural - improvement work. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to personally visit a few committees and check these recorded statistics.

Rural Water Supply.

Twenty eight wells have been sanctioned from the commencement of the scheme of which 14 have been completed. The number of incom -plete works, viz., 14 is very large and their progress requires greater attention.

Miscellaneous.

The Taluk office was last inspected by the Sub Division Officer in June last and by the Deputy Commissioner last year. No record of the inspection was kept as required by Government Order No.10870-918/E.A.43-14-1 dated 10th April 1915. One temporary record keeper has been entertained. The - following figures show the present stage of sorting work.

21

No. of records.	Sorted.	Not sorted
A. 353	235	18
B. 368	148	120
521	383	138

Hoskote Taluk does not enjoy the benefit of the Grain compendation scheme. Some relief is urgently necessary in the case of peons, menials and low paid clerks.

The record-keepers are maintaining diaries regularly. The village accounts of nearly 30 years, which had been kept in the custody of the Shanbogs, have recently been obtained and lodged in the record room. On the whole, the work of the record staff seems to be satisfactory.

Three Junardars are employed for - various clerical duties from which they should be removed as soon as the reorganisation - scheme is brought into effect .

Municipal.

The Thotis and sweepers should be - given 1 rupee more pay from this month. - Necessary ~~instructions~~ orders may issue in the - Municipal Department.

Medical.

The stock was not sufficient during, the epidemic. No thymol was supplied either. Some supply was received only yesterday. There is no plague in the town. The Medical Officer is unable to go out for treating cases as under the travelling allowance rules; he gets nothing within a radius of 5 miles, and beyond, only 2 annas. I ordered that in the case of visits to treat influenza in villages

(22

This question has been referred to the Financial Secretariat on 4/12/18 - before issue of draft notice

villages, the medical subordinates should get 4 annas. A Government order may issue authorizing this.

There is a loud complaint that the dead house is in the vicinity of dwelling houses. This seems to be a fact. The District Medical Officer will enquire into this and suggest remedy at once.

MALUR TALUK.

The food situation.

Ragi. The total stock of ragi censused in September last was 59,463 pallas and may last 18 months to 2 years. There is no noticeable shrinkage in the area of Ragi cultivation and the standing crop has improved by the recent rains and may yield an outturn of 8 annas. The taluk is therefore fairly well supplied and can even spare a part of its stocks for export. 300 bags were recently sent to the Kolar Gold Fields. Arrangements have been made for the sale of ragi at 12 seers per rupee in Malur as well as in the hobli head quarters. The Ookads established on the Hosur-Bagalur road and the Berike roads should be carefully supervised and clandestine export prevented. Only 2 instances of export for Depanu without license had so far been detected, but there were no cases prosecutions. The Amildar says carts in large numbers are passing and one man with 2 peons cannot cope with the situation, and suggests border patrol. There are some British villages in the Mysore limits also and Mysore villages in British limits which complicates the situation. The Food Controller will go into the matter atonce and do the needful. The Amildar was instructed to institute prosecutions, if necessary, in case of attempted export of controlled articles without license and to encourage detection of such cases by offering rewards.

The supply of ragi in the village is said to be nil. The Amildar says he cannot get from villages at 12 seers per rupee. The requirements were 30 bags a day. The situation is very serious and some commandeering must be resorted to atonce, as the stock is large. The Amildar here too may be given an impress of Rs.500.

Rice.

The local supply of rice is insufficient and the requirements of the population cannot be met without importing the grain The area under paddy is about 1/3rd of the past years average. The condition of the crop has improved a little owing to the recent falls of rain and may be expected to yield half the normal crop.

Seasonal Conditions.

The rainfall during the year is 13-71 inches as compared with 36-66 inches during past year. The showers on the 3rd and 6th instant have proved beneficial, and as stated already, the ragi and paddy may probably yield an outturn of 8annas . There is 15 to 30 days' supply of water in the tanks and labor finds employment without difficulty. There are 32 works on the famine relief (village) programme, including 18 works estimated to cost nearly Rs.30,000 which are in progress or likely to be sanctioned. No lands have been resigned and only two loan applications have been recently received. A loan application from one Chennappa has been pending from the 30th April 1916 and should be disposed of without delay. 50 applications have been

50 applications have been granted in improvement of Gomal land for temporary cultivation of kulti.

Minor tanks restoration scheme.

The progress made under the scheme is extremely disappointing. There are as many as 183 tanks in the taluk which are unrestored. Of these, only two have been taken up for restoration during the past 3½ years and at present there is hardly any work done under the scheme. Ten estimates are said to be ready. Energetic steps should be taken to obtain contribution from the ryots and start the works. The Sub Division Officer and the Deputy Commissioner should keep more in touch with the progress of such works.

Office Accommodation.

The office accommodation is extremely limited and the Sub Registrar's room is too small to admit of business being conducted without extreme inconvenience. Arrangements should be made to shift as early as possible the lock-ups, including police lock-ups, to the new building and to utilise the portion of the taluk office thus released for office purposes.

Medical and Sanitation.

The town has not sufficient supply of drinking water and looking into the inspection notes of Col. Smyth, it is found that the matter is under correspondence for the past 10 years. This, too, is after all only a scheme for additional wells. The people depend on rain water only. They asked for urgent repairs to 2 or 3 old wells and the Municipal

Municipality is agreeable to pay half the cost. I gave orders on the spot to the Amildar to start work in anticipation of formal orders and submit estimates for the repair of three wells at once, promising half grant from Government. The Municipal branch should take action on this.

The dispensary has not received adequate attention from the Medical Department. I found all the medicine bottles used for Influenza remedies empty. Indent sent 8 days ago had not yet been supplied. There has been no compounder for 4 months although the Sub Assistant Surgeon had reminded 5 times. The compounder's resignation was accepted by the Senior Surgeon, but no substitute was appointed. The Senior Surgeon last inspected the institution in March 1916.

The Amildar lost his wife and child through influenza and says there was absolutely no medical aid in the town at the time:

Cloths.

There is difficulty here as elsewhere about supply of cloths and even sadies for women.

KOLAR TALUK.

Food stocks

Ragi- The estimated stock is 62,831 pallas, which the taluk authorities expect to last for 6 months. Ragi is sold at 9½ to 10 seers per rupee. Some difficulty is felt in obtaining supplies for the local market.

The area sown with ragi is 28,297-acres ~~agai~~ against an average of 31,433 acres. The shrinkage is nearly 3,000 acres. I inspected the Municipal depot opened through the agency of merchants and found large stocks of ragi and some of rice. The depot is entirely in the hands of merchants.

Rice- The stock is estimated at 7,300 pallas. About 200 bags are required a week. This was usually imported from Krishna District and ~~9~~ Canara of the British territory, Mysore and Chintamani. Letters were produced to show that Krishna ryots are willing to sell but cannot export without Collector's orders.

Northern circars

The area sown with paddy is 1,667 acres or nearly 30% of the last 5 years' average, viz. 5,657. There is a shrinkage of 4,000 acres.

Cloth- The prices are falling but merchants are holding up stocks.

Seasonal conditions.

The rainfall during the year was 17.39 inches against 33.51 in the previous year and an average of 25.41 inches. The supply of water in tanks is very scanty; only in about 4 large tanks, there is 15 to 30 days supply.

The standing crops are withering and only a 4 anna ragi crop is expected.. There is sufficient employment for labour and wages have slightly risen. On the famine relief works (village) programme, there are 42 works costing Rs.31,510 of which 13 are either sanctioned or in progress and 4 are ready for sanction. Only four tacavi applications amounting to Rs 525 have been received.

The condition of cattle is generally good, but fodder is not sufficient. The State Forests have been thrown open for grazing. No scarcity of water is felt.

Public Health.

Influenza-

There were 3,000 attacks and 170 deaths from influenza in Kolar town. In the Taluk, the number of attacks and deaths were respectively 8,910 and 1,063.

Out of the advance of Rs.100, only Rs.75-4-0 had been spent. The epidemic is subsiding. In the Ladies' Hospital 400 out-patients were treated for influenza. The Lady Doctor has been going into the town and visiting patients. She should be given a conveyance or allowance for this work. A supply of medicine came only yesterday. Last ~~supply~~ inspection of Senior Surgeon is 18-4-18, after 6 years. There is a volunteer compounder working in this hospital. In the District Hospital I was glad to find 16 mission women workers coming every day to take influenza medicines and going round the town. There is sufficient stock of medicines. There are 15 beds but only 2 in-patients.

T

This does not disclose a satisfactory state of affairs. The Senior Surgeon visited on 27th August 1910 and again on 16th April 1917, after 7 years.

Rural water supply- Out of a total of 131 well works for the taluk, only 12 have been completed and 16 are under progress.

Minor tanks restoration- There are 130 unrestored minor tanks in the taluk. Of these, 20 were taken up and 12 completed.

Village Improvement- The latest statistics, i.e., for the quarter ending 30th September 1918 show that the Village Committes have not carried out any works of village -- improvement during the quarter. This -- requires the attention of the Deputy Commissioner.

District Office- In the records, there are 3 permanent and 2 temporary record - keepers. Destruction of papers is proceeding but not systematically. The Disposal Number System is working properly in the Revenue Department. The system of preparing a - monthly abstract of arrears had not been brought into force. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to see that the monthly check of arrears is regularly conducted.

Taluk Office- Four Junardars are still employed on clerical work, of whom 3 are - working in the Munshi department and one in the account branch. The employment of these Junardars for clerical work should cease.

30

MULBAGAL TALUK.

Food stock.

Ragi- The estimated stock is 24,000 pallas. The price is Rs.6 per bag or 12½ seers per rupee. I inspected the depot which has been opened in the town from 1st October 1918 and placed in the charge of a Municipal Councillor. I also inspected the bazaar shops. Fifty bags have been sold at Rs.6 per bag and forty bags were yet in stock in the depot. Ten to fifteen bags are required for sale every day. Ragi is sold in small quantities, viz. 2 annas and 4 annas and there was a loud complaint made to me on this account. Larger quantities sufficient to last for one week should be sold if possible on proper safeguards. The labouring classes have to wait for their share and lose their wages. The area sown with ragi is ¾ of the normal extent.

Rice- The estimated stock is 25,000 pallas. It was ascertained that there was plenty of stock of rice in the taluk but it is not freely coming to the market. Rice is selling at 3½ seers per rupee. Madanapalle rice sells at 4 seers per rupee while broken rice is sold at 6 seers. There was some supply of rice in all the sundry bazaars.

Ookads- The Taluk borders the Madras Presidency and two ookads have been established on the frontier. There was one case of clandestine export.

Seasonal conditions

Rainfall being scanty, the outturn of ragi is expected to be only 2 annas.

3.1

Public Health.

Influenza is subsiding. There were about 240 deaths from influenza. The average attendance at the dispensary was 53. The local - midwife conducts about 15 cases per month. Cholera has broken out in the town but no report has yet been sent to the Sanitary Commissioner. Wells have been hankanised. The pond near the Taluk Office and the one in the town contain a collection of drainage water and the supply source is contaminated. The burial - ground is quite ill-suited for the purpose being located in a swamp. A better site should be selected.

Minor tank restoration scheme.

Only five works costing Rs.9,000 have been executed.

Miscellaneous.

The pay of the staff of municipal sweepers (Rs.5) should be temporarily raised to Rs.6/- with effect from 1st November 1918. The -- Municipal Branch will take action at once. The people ask for a non-official Vice-President. There is a Mahomedan candidate forthcoming. The Deputy Commissioner will make - local enquiries and make suitable recommendations.

SRINIVASPUR TALUK.

Food stocks

Ragi- The estimated stock is 51,142 pallas. The price of ragi is 10 seers per rupee. There was not sufficient stock for sale in the market A depot has been opened by the Amildar in the Taluk office where ragi is sold at 12 seers per rupee to the poor. The daily sale amounts to Rs.25 and the number of persons served is nearl 80. The Amildar wants an advance of Rs.500 to purchase and store sufficient stock. He has now used for the purpose the sum of Rs.100 advanced on account of influenza. This arrangement should cease. No arrangements for the sale of ragi in the interior of the taluk -- appear to have been made.

The area sown with ragi is 21,221 acres as against a quinquennial average of 24,000 acres. The shrinkage is nearly 3,000 acres.

Rice- The estimated stock is 13,421 pallas. About 4,570 pallas are stated to be required per month. Rice is sold at 3 seers per rupee. The area under paddy is only 577 acres or one-tenth of the quinquennial average of 6 300 acres.

Ookads- Of the four ookads sanctioned for the taluk which borders British territory, only two have been established. One case of export - without license was detected and the goods were returned to the consignor

Seasonal conditions.

SRINIVASPUR TALUK.

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Seasonal conditions.

Seasonal conditions.

The rainfall during the year till 12th November 1918 was 15.05 inches as against - 37.36 inches in the previous year and an -- average of 26.21 inches. The ragi crop is -- withering. The supply of water in tanks is scanty. Paddy and sugarcane crops under tanks are withering while those under wells are -- fairly good and may yield an eight anna crop.

Wages are at the normal rates. The - famine relief programme of village works -- provides for 77 works costing Rs.66,861. Of these, 22 are either sanctioned or in progress and 15 ready for sanction. Fourteen tacavi loan applications involving Rs.2,225 have been received during the year.

Rural water supply- The number of wells required for the taluk is 32. Of these, only 4 have been taken up and completed, while 12 are ~~yet~~ in progress.

Minor tank restoration- Out of 269 unrestored minor tanks in the taluk, 18 have been taken up and completed since the commencement of the scheme.

Influenza.

In the town, there were 1,516 attacks and 138 deaths while in the interior there were 2,136 deaths. The disease has now practically disappeared. Out of the grant of Rs.200 for affording relief to patients, only Rs.20 has been spent. Relief was given by payment of cash to patients. This should not have been done.

Miscellaneous.

In the taluk office, one Junardar is still

is still employed for clerical work in maintaining the 'From' and 'To' registers. This arrangement should cease forthwith.

CHINTAMANI TALUK.

Food stocks.

Ragi- The stock is estimated at 31,891 pallas and expected to last for six months. The price of ragi is 12 seers per rupee. In the town, arrangements have been made to sell ragi -- through the merchants to the poor in small - quantities (2 to 4 annas). Some of the local sowcars came forward to sell rice and ragi at a rate lower than cost price. In the interior of the taluk, influential men in large villages have been induced to buy ragi at wholesale rates and sell to the poor at the rate of 12 seers per rupee to the extent of 4 annas per head per day.

The area sown with ragi is 14,216 acres or only a half of the past five years' average viz. 29,116 acres.

Rice- The estimated stock is 6,000 pallas. Rice is sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. About 700 pallas of paddy have been sold in the previous day's shandy.

The area under paddy is 379 acres, i.e., 10% of the five years' average of 3,748 acres.

~~Import of rice seems necessary and urgent.~~

Seasonal conditions.

The rainfall during the year was only 15.24 inches against 33.23 inches in last year, and average of 24.28 inches. The ragi crop appears to be poor. All the tanks are dry. The paddy crop under tanks is withering, but under wells, a full crop is expected. The sugarcane crop is estimated at 12 annas. Forty five tacavi loan applications amounting to Rs.4,580 have

have been received till now. There is no death of employment for labour. Wages have risen by 50% over the usual rates. The famine relief programme of village works provides for 70 works costing Rs.80,071, of which 24 works have been either sanctioned or are in progress while 16 are ready for sanction. Cattle ~~look~~ appear healthy and water is available. Supply of fodder appears to be inadequate, but the State Forests have been thrown open for free grazing.

Public Health.

Influenza

In Chintamani Town there were 1,026 attacks and 163 deaths and in the taluk 5,300 and 799 respectively. Out of the allotment of Rs.100 of the taluk, Rs.57 have been spent under the following heads-

Rs.25 for conjee distribution in the town.

Rs.12 for constructing sheds in the dispensary compound.

Rs.10 for free distribution of ragi in villages.

Rs.57.

An establishment costing Rs.100 was also entertained. There being no supply of thymol or other medicines, the patients were given some kashayam. There are still about 26 cases in the town. However, the disease may be said to have practically subsided but plague has made its appearance.

A female dispensary was asked for the town and the Municipality agreed to bear half the cost. The need for the dispensary requires further investigation.

Town

37 &

Town water supply- . The water supply to the town has cost about Rs.50,000 and its maintenance amounts to Rs.1,000 per annum. The feeder has to be improved and arrangements made for filtering the water. The water is apparently not filtered. Enquiries should be made as to how the scheme is now working.

Miscellaneous.

The Taluk Office building is in need of repairs. There is no Vice-President for the Municipality. Early steps should be taken to appoint a suitable person from among the local non-official gentlemen and if none is available, the local Sub-Registrar may be recommended for the place. The administration of the municipal finances seems to be unsatisfactory. The arrears amount to Rs.4,045 of which Rs.2400 pertain to 1917-18 and previous years. The audit report of November 1917 and the subsequent one received in April last remain yet unanswered Vigorous steps should be taken to collect all the recoverable arrears. The establishment is short by one hand and apparently the Amildar exercises very little check, the Head Clerk being de facto Chairman. The Sub Division Officer and the Deputy Commissioner should look into the affairs of this Municipality and take steps to improve the municipal administration of this important town.

No steps have been taken to establish the Veterinary dispensary sanctioned for the Taluk nor have even the preliminaries regarding building, etc. settled. The details should be worked out promptly so that the dispensary may be opened as soon as the staff is obtained

CHIKBALLAPUR TALUK.

Food situation.

Ragi-

Commercial crops such as sugarcane, mulberry and potatoes are largely grown in this Taluk and the area under food crops is somewhat limited. The stock of ragi (estimated at about 18,000 pallas) is small and the area under ragi crop during the current year is reduced nearly 50%. Chikballapur is likely to prove a deficit taluk as regards ragi, and arrangements will have to be made to import the grain. The ruling price is 9 and 10 seers per rupee. In Chikballapur town, arrangements have been made by the Municipality to sell ragi to the poor people, and depots have been opened in 12 villages. It was complained that the Municipal depot at Chikballapur does not sell grain to the inhabitants of villages in the interior.

Rice-

There is much difficulty about procuring rice which is selling at 3½ seers per rupee. It was stated that about 1,500 pallas of rice are required every month.

The area under paddy is reduced to 200 acres, or only 10 per cent of the past five years cultivation.

Seasonal conditions.

The rainfall during the year from

the beginning of March is 17·78 inches as compared with an average of 26 inches. The expected out-turn of crops is as follows:

Paddy	4 to 6 annas
Ragi	2 to 4 annas
Sugar-cane	4 to 8 annas
Horse-gram	4 to 8 annas

There is sufficient employment for labour and the daily rate of wages for unskilled labourers ranges from 6 to 8 annas. The following are the particulars of (village) works included in the famine relief programme:

No. of works	45
Cost	Rs.65,346
No. of works in progress	11
Cost	Rs.2407
No. of works ready for sanction	15
Cost	Rs.13,400

The supply of fodder is sufficient for the present and the condition of cattle is, on the whole, fair. There is very little ~~supply of~~ water in the tanks but the wells are fairly well supplied.

The Amildar suggested that tank beds should be thrown open for cultivation of edible Jola and that State Forests should be made available for grazing. He does not appear to be aware of the orders already passed in regard to these subjects. He should be given proper instructions. write

Influenza

The following statistics regarding

the prevalence of Influenza have been furnished

	Taluk head-qrs.	Other parts.
Attacks..	4,000	8,000
Deaths...	300	1,700
Percentage of attacks to population...	40%	20%
Percentage of deaths to attacks..	8%	23%

The figures as regards the taluk seem to be inaccurate. It is hardly conceivable that 23 per cent of the persons who had an attack of influenza should have succumbed to the disease.

In Chikballapur town, the Municipality seems to have taken considerable pains in organising relief measures. Valuable assistance was received from the authorities of the local London Mission Hospital.

General.

The town is an important one and is in a flourishing condition on the whole. The municipal balance is Rs.38,000 and the town badly needs a water supply scheme. The ~~sanctioned project~~ project should be pushed on vigorously. The ~~municipal~~ new Vice-President will, it is hoped, bring about a substantial improvement in the municipal administration of the town.

Summary.

The points requiring further action are as follows:-

General-

1. In regard to the sale of food grains, Amildars should be asked not to take upon themselves purchase and sale operations but to organise local agencies and help them in securing supplies.

2. Arrangements should be made as early as possible for the sale of one week's supply to each family under proper safeguards. The Food Controller will take up this question.

3. Sale depots should be organised not only in the taluk headquarters but in all the principa markets.

4. The Ookads sanctioned by Government should be promptly established ~~in the Srinivaspur Taluk~~ and all the ookads in the ~~District~~ Kolar District should be inspected at least once by the Deputy Commissioner and frequently by the Sub Division Officer and the Amildar.

5. Greater publicity should be given to the Government orders relating to the payment of rewards for detection of illicit export of food grains and prosecutions should be resorted to.

6. The suitability of the maximum price now fixed should be examined.

7. The concessions offered in regard to grazing in State Forests and the cultivation of tank beds should be widely published.

8. It is necessary that the Deputy Commissioners and Sub Division Officers should tour more freely, devoting particular attention to the organisation of food supply and inspection

inspection of crops.

10. Arrangements should be made for the medical buildings being whitewashed and color-washed at least once a year.

9. The scheme for the re-organisation of the Taluk establishments should be brought into force at once.

11. Medical institutions should be more frequently inspected by the Senior Surgeon.

Hoskote

12. Orders may issue authorising the payment of mileage at 4 annas to medical subordinates when they visit villages to treat influenza patients.

13. The export of food grains beyond the frontier requires to be carefully watched.

14. An imprest of Rs.500 may be given to the Amildars for making arrangements connected with the sale of ragi to the people.

15. The Conservator of Forests may be requested to report whether a fuel depot can be usefully opened at Hoskote.

16. The Director of Agriculture will be requested to see if Jola seed can be supplied to ryots for tank bed cultivation.

17. Progress of incomplete well works requires greater attention.

18. The Deputy Commissioner may be requested to personally visit a few village committees and check the recorded statistics of village improvement.

19. The District Medical Officer should be asked to report on the need and possibility of shifting the dead house which is located in the vicinity of dwelling houses.

20. The question of extending to the Hoskote

Taluk the provisions relating to compensation for dearness of foodgrains in the case of low paid clerks, peons and menials, should be considered.

21. Thotis and Municipal peons may be given an increase of one rupee from 1st November 191B Necessary orders to issue.

22. Junardars should not be employed for clerical work.

Málur

23. An advance of Rs.500 may be given to the Amildar for arrangements in connection with the sale of ragi.

24. In respect of restoration of minor tanks energetic steps should be taken to obtain contribution from the ryots and start the works.

25. Action should be taken to repair drinking water wells in the town. Orders should issue for meeting half the cost from municipal funds and half from Government grant.

26. Arrangements should be made to shift the lock-up to the new building as early as possible.

Kolar

27. The monthly check of arrears in the District Office should be regularly carried out.

28. Junardars should not be employed on clerical work.

Mulbagal

29. The drinking water wells and ponds in the town should be cleaned.

30. A better site for burial ground should be selected.

31. The pay of municipal sweepers should be raised to Rs. 6 from 1st November.1918.

32. Action should be taken to appoint a

non-official Vice President for the Municipality.

Srinivasapar

33. Immediate steps should be taken to open all the sanctioned Ookads.

34. Junardars should not be employed on clerical work

Chintamani

35. The need for a female dispensary should be investigated.

36. Enquiries should be made as to how the scheme for water supply stands.

37. Steps should be taken for the appointment of a Vice President for the Municipality.

38. Vigorous steps for the recovery of municipal arrears should be taken.

39. The audit reports of the Municipality received in November and April 1918 should be disposed of early.

40. The repairs of the taluk office buildings should be attended to.

41. Early steps should be taken to open the veterinary dispensary sanctioned for the Taluk.

Chikballapur

42. The water supply scheme of the town should be pushed through.

43. The Amildar's attention should be drawn to the Government orders regarding the cultivation of tank beds and free grazing in State forests; and he should be instructedto give wide publicity to these orders.

INSPECTION NOTES OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL

IN THE BANGALORE DISTRICT

on 5th and 6th

November

1918.

5~ 46

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TOUR NOTES OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Dated 5th & 6th Nov.1918.

Introduction.

With the concurrence of the Dewan, I made a rapid tour in the Bangalore District on the 5th and the 6th to inspect the influenza campaign and ascertain the present situation in the taluks regarding the supply of food stuffs, the prospects of the season, &c. The tour was suggested by me in my D.O. dated 2nd Nov. and the Dewan's reply is dated 4th June.

Itineration

The ~~situation~~ on the 5th instant was as follows:-

Bangalore to Devanhalli

Devanhalli to Dodballapur

Dodballapur to Nelamangala

Nelamangala to Magadi

Magadi to Bangalore.

Total distance travelled was 112 miles and time spent from 7.30 A.M. to 8 P.M.

On the 6th instant, I visited Attibele on the Hosur frontier, inspected the union village, the Sokad and examined the stock of food stuffs. Thence, I went to Anekal and returned after local inspections there to Bangalore late in the evening.

S E C T I O N I.

INFLUENZA, MEDICAL RELIEF TO THE POOR AND DESTITUTE, RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT SANITARY DEPARTMENT AND THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Under the above head I propose to deal with the situation created by the widespread influenza epidemic and the measures taken to cope with it. It is necessary to give a synopsis of the orders that have been issued by Government in the several departments concerned.

1. In para 2 of G.O. dated the 12th October, the Senior Surgeon was requested to see that medicines approved by him were prepared on a large scale, in the Medical Stores, packed in convenient form and distributed in sufficient quantities to all permanent, temporary and itinerant dispensaries.

2. In an order of the same date, the Senior Surgeon and the Sanitary Commissioner were ordered to organize relief measures in consultation with the Dy.Commissioners of Districts, on the lines indicated in the order No.93-100 of the 12th relating to Bangalore and Mysore cities. A sum of Rs.3,000 was placed at the disposal of each Dy. Commissioner.

3. Detailed instructions were issued on the 15th Oct. in an Official Memorandum specifying responsibilities of the Amildar of the Taluk, the Medical Officer of the District, the Sanitary officer and the Deputy Commissioner, who were asked to apply for additional funds promptly, if need be.

4. In an order dated the 21st Oct., the Dy.Commrs: were authorized to employ temporary staff in each taluk up to Rs.100, for distributing medicines, supply of fo to the poor, providing them with sheds, etc. Patels

Shanbogs were also ordered to be entertained on rem[illegible] tion not exceeding Rs.25 per mensem. Sanitary Commil sioner was asked to supply the District staff with p pamphlets, giving all the necessary information.

5. On the 24th October, a detailed Government order was x issued again specifying responsibilities of the Senior Surgeon, Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners, asking them to submit weekly reports of work done by their respective Departments. The Senior Surgeon was made responsible for all medical arrangements, adequate staff and supply of medicines, opening of new dispensaries, etc.

6. In the Government Order dated 27th October, the Government reviewed their previous orders and supplemented them by further instructions as they found that there was not sufficient activity shown. A motor car was also ordered to be hired by each Deputy Commissioner and the order of the 12th regarding supply of medicines in a convenient form broadcast insisted upon.

7. As it appeared that the Senior Surgeon had not done anything to materialize the scheme of the supply of medicines to the Districts, or extra medical aid, personal orders were issued by me to the Senior Surgeon to instruct the Stores to send supplies without waiting for indents as was the case till then. Vide Senior Surgeon's Circular dated 14th October. The Senior Surgeon simply asked the Stores to comply and personally did nothing to see that medicines had been sent as ordered on the 12th October. On the 27th October ~~it was, that~~ the Senior Surgeon gave instructions to the medical subordinates of dist[illegible] to get their supplies from the District [illegible] had been previously [illegible] to the [illegible]

It was not till the 2nd that the Senior Surgeon ordered the Stores to send medicines to the Districts without waiting for indents. Vide Circular of the Senior Surgeon No.215-5 dated 2nd November 1918.

The epidemic has spread rapidly to all parts of the State, the mortality in the Bangalore District according to recent figures are as follows. Almost all the villages are affected. Total number of attacks is estimated to be about a lakh out of a total population of 7,41,503 and the total number of deaths nearly 5,000. This is, I fear, an under-estimate. Hoskote, Devanhalli, Doddaballapur, Magadi, Chennapatna and Closepet were badly hit. My personal inspection disclosed the following:-

There was no additional supply of medicines. The Sub Assistant Surgeon was treating out-patients as best as he could. The Amildar gave thymol and was also supplying kanji to the poor, with the Rs.100 sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner. More money should be given at once. I asked the Amildars to draw the money at once and do the needful. It is ascertained that the Deputy Commissioner had only distributed Rs.1,100 ~~sic~~ out of 3000 sanctioned & the Amildars have in G.O. regarding temporary establishments with the amounts placed at his disposal for general relief. Even this Rs.100 has not been fully spent in some places e.g., Doddaballapur where only Rs.28 have been spent by the Amildar. Similarly, in Anekal Rs.64-12-0 have been spent. In places where the Amildar has already spent the sum I gave an additional sum of Rs.100 in anticipation of formal Government orders, viz., Anekal, Jigali, Kolarpangala, ~~relief being given in kind~~ In Magadi relief was being given in cash. This was ordered to be stopped.

exhausted the Rs 100/- allotted to them in some places. I am afraid that my orders may have confused the limit as confirmed in G.O.

The medical subordinates have not been doing much itineration. Voluntary relief parties are doing some good in many places.

The Amildars have done good work in most places, specially that of Devanhalli and Magadi.

Owing to the high prices and short supply of food stuffs, poor people are near starvation and further convalescent people are unable to get any living for they are too much to work. Some relief

looked after. The premises were not clean, the dispensary was not white washed for 8 years in Dodballapur, there is no system of annual repairs to the dispensary buildings, and the equipments and stock of medicines were deficient The inspections by superior officers were few and far between as the following particulars show:-

Dêvanhalli	-	District Medical officer inspected last December after one year and eight months. The Senior Surgeon inspected on 30-11-17 Influenza cases 1357, deaths 172.
Dodballapur.	-	Inspected by District Medical Officer on 19-11-17 Senior Surgeon inspected on 30-8-1914. Influenza cases 1808.
Nelamangala.	-	District Medical Officer Inspected on 7-12-1916, and Senior Surgeon on 7-11-1915.
Magadi.	-	District Medical Officer inspected on 25-11-1917 & Senior Surgeon on 28-11-1915 Influenza cases 1393 deaths 121.
Anekal.	-	District Medical Officer Inspected on 28-12-1917, and Senior Surgeon on 22-8-1918

All the towns are in a filthy condition, streets unswept rubbish heaped, drains full, of ~~sluge~~ sewage giving out very bad smell. The Unsatisfactory sanitation is no doubt partly due to the conservancy staff being down with influenza. Special measures are required to clean the streets and drains and burn up all the rubbish atonce.

In Nelamangala there is no compounder. It was evident to me that the medical and sanitary departments of Government which

were not doing much in ordinary times did less at the present crises - leaving things to go on as best as possible. Private medical aid was not to be had but Vaidyasalas were in some places giving gratuitous relief and gained considerable popularity viz. one in Devanhalli. There was a large supply of thymol made by the Sanitary Commissioner but this the medical officer refused to administer in pursuance of the attitude of the Senior Surgeon. In fact about this matter there was a conflict of circular orders, which form the subject of reference from two Deputy Commissioners. The Government Order of 2nd November sets the matter at rest which directed the withdrawal of the Senior Surgeons circular. My enquiry in the taluks visited shows that thymol has been used with beneficial results, and being simple and convenient to carry in large doses has been very popular. Sheikdars have also been supplied with thymol in the affected villages and they are touring twice a week. Even constables are utilised in some places. The Municipal Councils have taken great interest in forming relief parties for distributing medicines, e.g. in Devanhally, Vodagenahally, Magadi and Anekal.

The Deputy Commissioner having himself been attacked was apparently not able to go about much. His itineration during the past few weeks is given below.- The Assistant Commissioners of Sub Divisions however have done little or nothing, but left every thing to the Amildars. Their negligence and apathy deserves the notice of Government.

Further action needed.

(A) Additional sums to be given after perusing the last weekly reports of District Officers wherever necessary.

Congee
(1) To give to patients
(2) Ragi to convalescents
(3) Gratuitious relief to the destitute.

Up to date the following amounts have been sanctioned.

3,000 to each district	Rs.24,000
Additional sum of Rs.2,500 to each district. except 5,000 to Shimoga & Mysore	" 20,000
	" 44,000

and a motor car for each district.

(B) More medicines should be sent immediately to all dispensaries in the districts which should be the distributing centre for taluks.

(C) Grain depots should be opened through merchants in each taluk head quarter. This will be dealt with in a separate section of the notes.

If all the orders issued un to date supplemented by the above additional help are strictly carried out, all that the Government is expected to do will have been accomplished. It is however to be regretted that action was belated in most places. Departmental organisations were not able to cope with the situation when it first became acute and I fear the loss of many lives which could have been avoided has occurred.

The statistical particulars regarding the epidemic in the taluks visited are given below:- They are obviously inaccurate.

Devanhalli. 250 villages.

Death reports received from 36 villages only.

Devanhalli town	172
Vodegenahalli	92
Avati	44
Bagalur	32
Bagur	18
Other 31 villages	233
Total	591 all in October.

The normal death rate is 80 per month,

Dodballapur Taluk.

Taluk	15,700 attacks.
	735 deaths.
Town.	5,140 attacks.
	125 deaths.

Nelamangala. No figures available.

Deputy Commissioner gives 3,423 attacks and 311 deaths.

Magadi. 18,886 " " 915 "

The information relates to only 250 villages. There are 185 villages for which statistics are not available.

Anekal. Attacks 10,000
Deaths. 358

The statistics are therefore incomplete and I think at present afford no guide to calculate the total mortality and the percentage of casualities to total number of attacks.

Section II

DEVANHALLI TALUK.

Devanhalli Taluk.

The Food situation.

According to the census of food stuffs recently held, the stock of food grains available in the Taluk is as - follows:-

Ragi	36,223	pallas.
Rice	4	,,
Paddy	3,792	,,
Jola	119	,,

Estimated population 33,890.

The statistics were obtained by the village agency by house to house enquiry, but appear to be an under-estimate. The actual stock, as ascertained by higher Revenue Officers during inspection, should be at least double the quantity recorded at the census, and should be sufficient for the needs of the taluk for 7 or 8 months. It should be possible also for the taluk to supply a limited quantity of ragi to the other parts of the State. Though the stocks are thus sufficient and even ample, the quantity available in the market is inadequate. The depots opened in Devanhalli and Vadigenhalli for the sale of ragi are obtaining supplies with difficulty. Now that the Deputy Commissioner has been invested with power to commandeer stocks, it should be possible to keep the market better supplied. During my inspection I found that the Amildar had entrusted one Sowcar, a District Board

Member

Member with the responsibility of selling ragi. There is some discontent amongst the merchants on this score. The Deputy Commissioner should issue suitable orders in this respect. Personal instructions were given on the spot to divide the business between all the merchants.

It was represented that Ragi was imported from this taluk into Chikballapur town at prices higher than those fixed by Government. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District will be requested to see if there is any ground for this complaint. The shrinkage of ragi cultivation in the Taluk is about 6,000 acres.

Rice.

The price of rice, second sort, rose from 5-2/3 seers per rupee to 4 seers per rupee in the second fortnight of October and is still rising. The local production is insufficient for the requirements of the Taluk and it is necessary to import rice urgently. The price in local bazaars, on inspection of several stalls, was found to vary between 3½ to 4 seers. The quantity in stock in each ~~mandy~~ Sunday shop was very small. It was said to have been obtained from Bangalore.

Fuel.

It was represented that there was great difficulty for fuel in Devanhalli town. The Forest Department should be asked to open a fuel depot as early as

as practicable.

Cloth. There was loud complaint regarding supply of cloths to the poor. A depot seems urgently required for such supply.

Seasonal conditions.

The rainfall registered during the year at the raingauge stations in the Taluk from April to November is as follows-

	Devanhalli.	Vadigenhalli	Jala Station
1918.	21.18 in.	15.14 in.	15.54 in.

Roughly speaking, the quantity -- gauged during the current year is about half the normal average. The extent of land under ragi cultivation is about 19,900 acres as compared with 34,000 acres in the previous year, and the probable out-turn of the crop is estimated at 6 to 8 annas in some villages and at 4 annas for the Taluk as a whole. The nature of the standing crops would justify the hope that with a few showers a 6 annas harvest may be expected.

With a few exceptions, there is nearly 3 months supply of water in all the ~~taluk~~ tanks, and fodder is sufficient..

The rate of wages for unskilled labour is 6 to 8 annas per day, an increase of 50 per cent over the normal rate. There is sufficient demand for labour even at present and in case of distress, employ-

employment could be provided on Government works. There are 50 projects estimated at Rs.22,125 on the famine - relief programme for village works which are capable of affording employment to 331.875 units of labour. The Public Works programme is as follows:-

No. of works.	Estimated cost.	Amount available for relief works.	Units of labour
25	Rs.92385	Rs.55,300	829500

The following are the particulars of works actually in progress or likely to be started at an early date.

Nature of work.	No.	Cost.
Public Works..	4	Rs.20,000
Municipal works.	3	" 1,500
Dist. Fund works.	6	" 2,112
Village Improvement	7	" 2,322
Drinking water wells	4	" 847
Total	23	" 26,781

The net recoverable arrears of Land Revenue amount to Rs.6,225. The shortage of revenue owing to seasonal conditions may amount to about Rs.50,000 in the Taluk.

Miscellaneous.

The Taluk has at present no Police Inspector, and one Jamedar is also absent. The Sub-Registrar who was also the Vice-President of the Municipality, died -

died early in October, and no substitute has been appointed. The Inspector General of Police and the Inspector General of Registration will be requested to fill the vacancies as early as possible.

The sweepers of the Devanhalli Municipality complained of the smallness of their pay. In view of existing conditions, they deserve some consideration. An increase of one rupee per man may be sanctioned as a temporary measure for six months. A Government Order should issue at once regarding this.

During October 1913, the Amildar travelled 18 days, touring in all the Hoblies of the Taluk. He seems to be taking keen interest in the relief measures and has done good work.

The road from Bangalore to Devanhalli is fair, but requires attention after the 16th mile. The grant of 500 up to the 16th mile should be ample to keep the portion in first rate order. I cannot say that it is up to the mark. Metal collection is not adequate and consolidation work is very unsatisfactory; rollers are not used.

DODBALLAPUR TALUK.

Food situation.

Ragi.

The stock of ragi available in the taluk was estimated at 105,986 pallas in September last. The stocks, even according to the above figure, which is an underestimate, should be sufficient to feed the population (69,296) of the Taluk for nearly 1½ years. A large quantity is available for export and is being drawn upon for the requirements of the other parts of the State. Dodballapur Taluk has all along been one of the chief sources of ragi supply for Bangalore. The shrinkage in the cultivation of ragi this year in this taluk is about 6 thousand acres.

In the local market, ragi is selling at the maximum regulation rate of 12 seers per rupee. Till a few days ago, the Co-operative Society was selling ragi at 14 seers while in the Melekote Sante and in a few other places the price was 16 seers per rupee. There is however a tendency all over for the prices to gravitate to the regulation level. The same difficulty exists as in Devanhalli Taluk in regard to procuring grain from the villages. It would be probably possible under the powers recently taken to force owners of stock to disclose and set it free for the market. There was no system of local supply through the Amildar as in Devanhalli.

Rice. The area under paddy in the taluk is limited and the taluk depends for its supply of rice on import. The usual supply from Hindupur and other places in the Madras Presidency is stopped and rice has been selling at 3½ seers per rupee for the past two days. A fresh consignment is shortly expected.

Soji. Soji, which is particularly needed on a large scale as diet for influenza patients is difficult to procure and is selling at prohibitive prices.

Salt. No difficulty is felt in obtaining salt which is selling at 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Fuel. No difficulty.

Kerosine Oil. Sold at prescribed prices, viz., Rs.3-1-0 per tin or 2½ annas per bottle of white oil. The Asiatic Petroleum Company has a Sub Agent for the whole taluk.

Cloth. There is said to be a stock of piece goods worth £40,000 and yarn of nearly Rs.10,000 in value; but prices rule high on account of the unwillingness of the merchants to make advances to weavers in the present uncertain state of the piece goods market. The weavers complainin of want of yarn but are unwilling to part with stock. Some control seems desirable.

Seasonal Conditions.

The

The rainfall during the current year is only 14.66 inches, which is less than half the normal average. October has been particularly a rainless month, only 11 cents of rainfall having been recorded.

Statistics of cultivation are not yet available, but the ragi forecast for the year shows that 38,000 acres were sown during the year as against 44,100 acres in 1917-18 and 45,000 acres in 1916-17. Along with the shrinkage of 6,000 acres in the area under ~~prefixtion~~ cultivation there has been a fall in the expected outturn.

The ragi crop of the first showing is ready for harvest and has already been harvested in some places, giving a yield of about 4 annas on the average. The second sowings are in a better condition and with some rain during the current month, may yield a 6 anna crop.

The tanks are getting dry and the paddy crops is in a precarious condition. More rain is urgently needed.

The net land revenue arrears amount to about Rs.17,000. Except under a few tanks there will probably be no need for extensive remissions, if there should be more rain during this month.

There is, at present, no dearth of employment for labour. The famine relief programme of village works for the taluk provides for 33 works estimated to cost Rs.18,000 and capable of affording employment

employment to 281,250 units of labour. At present, there are no works in active progress, though there are incpmplete works on hand of the value of Rs.5ψ000.

The Public Works programme is as - follows:-

No. of works. 666---	Estimated cost. --------	Amount available for relief workers.	Units of labour. --------
x 33	182,240	1,23,800	1,857,000

x Of these three works are in progress and three are ready for sanction.

Miscellaneous.

The question of water supply of the Dodballapur town was discussed and the present stage of the project explained.

The Taluk Office buildings are in a deplorable condition. No repairs for - several years.

The Amildar has toured 25 days in - October and visited 59 villages. The itineration in September last extended to 44 - villages and occupied 23 days. This Office seems to require some looking after. It was reported that under ~~fi~~ pretext of building a Town Hall he is sending building materials for his house in Bangalore. The Director of Civil Supplies is getting large quantities of ragi from this taluk and it

is

is necessary to see that the Amildar does not abuse the opportunity thus offered to him. My impression of this Amildar and his work with regards to Influenza - and the food question is not satisfactory.

NELEMANGALA TALUK

Food situation

RAGI. The stock of ragi was estimated at 53,079 pallas and should be sufficient for the requirements of the taluk for at least 9 months. Small quantities are also being exported. The price till recently stood at 13 to 13½ seers per rupee but latterly it has dropped to 12 seers. There is increasing difficulty in procuring supplies for the market and it will perhaps be necessary to resort to the power of commandeering stocks at an early date. The supply to the local markets is now entirely in the hands of merchants. The poor people bitterly complained of suppression of stock by some and pointed out a Sowcar's house and Mundy which were locked up during my visit to the bazaar street. They said he had thousands of pallas stored away. The Amildar may be asked at once to open a depot for the poor. The shrinkage of ragi cultivation in the Taluk this year is about 4,000 acres.

RICE The stock of paddy was estimated at 2,308 pallas in Septr. last. Owing to the failure of supplies from the usual sources, viz., Tumkur, Bellavi, Bangalore and Magadi

it has become urgently necessary to import rice. The ruling price is 3 to 3½ seers per rupee for rice of the second sort. The acreage under paddy is estimated at 825 acres as against an average for 5 years of 6537 acres It is difficult to believe that there has been such a very large shrinkage in paddy cultivation, but if the statement is correct, it would seem as if the taluk would require special arrangements for import of rice for some time to come. I found some Rangoon rice in the bazaars said to have been obtained from Bangalore

SALT & FUEL. No difficulty is felt about procuring these articles.

PIECE GOODS The conditions of the market are precisely the same as in the other taluks.

Seasonal conditions

Rainfall during the year is 17.3 inches and is distributed as follows:

1918	January	0-33 in
	February	0-8
	March	0-50
	April	2-1
	May	2-9
	June	0-85
	July	3-30
	August	2-40
	September	1-63
	October	0-65
	November (4th)	0-20
		17-3 in

The rainfall during the year is a little more than the normal average (30-31 in.) The mungar rains were not very good and the beginning of the North-East monsoon has been very disappointing With some showers during the current month, ragi maybe expected to yield a 4 to 6 anna crop.

Generally speaking, the tanks have a fortnight's supply of water. Fodder is available for the present. There is sufficient employment for labour and no need has yet been felt for opening relief works The programme of village relief works provides for 74 works estimated to cost Rs.26,000 and give employment to 321,000 units of labour. The prevailing rate of wages is 6 annas per day for an unskilled labourer.

The public works programme is as follows:

No. of works.	20
Estimated cost	Rs. 153555
Amount available for relief workers	77600
Units of labour	1164000

of these 3 works are ready for sanction

The Land Revenue in arrears (not recoverable demand) is about Rs.7,500. No definite idea could be got as to the probable collections during this year.

Miscellaneous

The Amildar's itineration during the past three months is as follows:

Month	No. of days travelled	No. of villages visited.
August	24	54
September	17	46
October	21	75

Though the Amildar has been touring vigorously, it does not appear that he is quite in a position to shoulder the responsibilities falling upon him in the present critical situation. On more than one occasion he appears to have expressed a desire to be reverted to his permanent post in the Revenue Commissioner's Office and it is a question whether, for the time being at any rate, it is not desirable to post to the taluka an officer with greater self-confidence and executive capacity. The Revenue Commissioner should be at once consulted.

The sewage of the town flows into the tank which supplies drinking water to the inhabitants. The question should be investigated with a view by the Sanitary Division ~~which have~~ to take some remedial measures.

MAGADI TALUK

Food situation

RAGI. The stock of ragi in the taluk was calculated to be 55,333 pallas, which, making due allowance for under-estimation, is expected to last for a population of 86,742 for seven months. The price is 13 seers per rupee as in the other taluks and the market is fairly well supplied though, owing to Influenza there has been great difficulty for ragi in the town which for a few days was selling at 9 seers per rupee. It will be necessary to put pressure on the owners of stocks at once.

RICE. As regards rice, the situation is slightly better in this taluk, the price being 4 to 4½ seers per rupee. There is however need for import.

FUEL, KEROSENE OIL & SALT. These are available at the ordinary prevailing prices

Seasonal conditions

The rainfall during the year as compared with the previous year is shown in the following table:

	1918	1917
April	1-24 in	1-31 in
May	3-25	2-95
June	1-35	4-33
July	0-90	0-38
August	2-94	6-6
September	4±17	7-93
October	0-29	3-95
November 1-5th	1-68	
	15-82	27-41

The rainfall was fairly well distributed There was 4·64 inches of rain during the ploughing season (May, June and July) and 8½ inches during the sowing months of August and September. With a few showers more at the proper intervals, ragi will probably give an eight anna crop. The rainfall during the current month (1'88 inches) from the 1st to 5th November has been very timely. Though the conditions are not very unsatisfactory, there is said to be a shrinkage of ragi cultivation from 58.000 acres usual to 53,000 acres durigg the current year.

There are about 6,000 acres under paddy. The crop under the bigger tanks is fairly satisfactory.

The arrears of Land Revenue including remissions amount to Rs. 8,700

The famine relief programme of village works provides for 69 works at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,06,650 and capable of affording employment to 15,99,750 units of labour.

The public works programme is as follows:

No. of works	30
Estimated cost	Rs 93,030
Amount available for relief workers	Rs 70,230
No. of units	10,53,450

Miscellaneous

It is unfortunate that the taluk has lost a capable Amildar at a very critical juncture. The Sanitary Inspector has also died. These circumstances have

prevented effective arrangements being made for the relief of sickness and for meeting the food situation. A new Amildar has however been recently posted and was expected to join on the 6th.

There was no record sorting in arrears but still an additional temporary hand was entertained. This is very objectionable and there is reason to believe that similar irregularity has been committed in other talukas also. Orders should issue specifying clearly the purposes for which the special record sorting establishments are maintained. intended

The practice of taking peons and Junardars for work in Sub Division and District offices continues. Strict instructions should be issued ~~at once~~ that this irregularity should cease at once and that serious notice is taken of any delay that might be discovered in carrying out the order.

ANEKAL TALUK.

The conditions in Attibele and Anekal were enquired into and the registers kept at the special Ookad in Attibele were examined.

ATTIBELE.

There was loud and real complaint that no ragi was to be had in the shops of the village. It was explained that stocks are liable to be commandeered, and several persons agreed to dispose of their stock of ragi for sale in the village. Arrangements should be made with the Union Panchayet or the Co-operative Society or other suitable agency to maintain an adequate supply of ragi. Some ragi was ordered to be made available for the poor people from the stocks admitted by the owners during the inspection.

The arrangements in connection with the Ookad are not quite satisfactory. In the first place, the Ookad is located at some distance from the frontier and affords opportunity for merchants to export controlled articles to the adjacent British territories under pretext of carrying them to villages within the State. In the second place, the arrangements for handling unlicensed goods brought for export are not satisfactory.

Sometimes,

Sometimes, the Ookad Mutsaddi returns, or alleges that he returns, the ~~xxxxxx~~ unlicensed goods to the place of origin, while on other occasions he reports to the Taluk Cutcherry and obtains instructions. The vagueness of the existing procedure leaves room for fraud on the part of the Ookad subordinates. Thirdly, the Ookad is not promptly supplied with information relating to controlled articles, e.g., the order bringing horsegram under control has not been communicated for 5 days. Lastly, there appears to be some surreptitious traffic of controlled articles across the frontier on some of the cart-tracks.

The existing arrangements for the Ookad should receive greater supervision on the part of local officers. If necessary, two Ookads may be established at the frontier, one at each of the roads leading into the State.

Definite instructions should be issued to the Ookad subordinates to intercept and deposit in the Police Station every export consignment of controlled articles which comes to the Ookad without a license, and the fact reported to the Amildar with a mahazar of a few respectable inhabitants of the place. The Amildar should take proceedings for the prosecution of the offenders where circumstances require it. The

74

The village Patels and the Police should be strictly warned to intercept and bring to notice clandestine traffic, and greater publicity should be given to Government Order No.C.E.73-84/P.P.66-18-85 dated 11th October 1918 which authorizes the payment of rewards to persons helping in the detection of offences or attempted offences of this character.

A N E K A L.

Food situation.

Ragi. The estimated stock of ragi is - 67,760 pallas and the supply is sufficient for 12 months. Ragi depots have been opened at the following places-

1. Anekal,
2. Dommasandra,
3. Huskur,
4. Sarjapur,
5. Jigani.

The price varies from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. The arrangements for the sale of ragi seem to have been fairly well -- organised. A sum of Rs.2,000 has been subscribed by the people for financing the operations.

Rice. Rice of the second sort is selling at 3 seers per rupee and arrangements are being made to import the grain from - Bangalore. The available stocks (2055 pallas of paddy) are said to have been exhausted.

Salt and fuel There is no difficulty.

Piece

75

Piece-goods. Very dear, but stock is available.

Seasonal conditions.

The rainfall during the year was 16.56 inches or half the average for the past 30 years. The mungar rains were fairly good but the subsequent rains were unfavourable. In parts of the taluk, the standing crops are parched up but the condition of the ragi crop as a whole is not very unsatisfactory. Half the normal yield is expected.

The area under ragi cultivation is estimated at 23,000 acres as against -- 30,000 acres which is the normal average for the past 5 years. There is also a small shrinkage in the area under paddy. But no land has actually been thrown out of occupation and no relinquishments have been received.

The supply of water in the tanks is not good, but there is sufficient water available for drinking purposes and for cattle. Grazing is available.

Out of a total Land Revenue demand of Rs.1,47,600 including arrears, a sum of Rs.1,46,200 has been recovered, leaving only a small sum of Rs.1,400 to be recovered The collections of this taluk are generally good.

The following is an abstract of the

the famine relief programme of village works for the taluk:-

No. of projects.	Cost.	Units of labour.
36	Rs.14,585	318,775.

The Public Works programme is as follows:-

No. of works.	Estimated cost.	Amount available for relief works.	Units of labour.
22.	3,52,317	1,13,300	1700400

Of these, 5 works are in progress and 4 are ready for sanction.

Miscellaneous.

The pay of the Municipal sweepers is inadequate. Instructions were issued to increase, as a temporary measure for six months, the pay of all the sweepers at the rate of Re.1 per man per month. It should be notified by a Government order.

Ankkal is one of the municipalities where it is possible to appoint a non-official Vice-President. Mr.B.Srinivasienga is willing to take up the duties. Action may be taken to appoint him as Vice-President. He has rendered very good public service during the influenza epidemic.

Section III 71

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. No effect has yet been given to the orders of Government for the re-organization of taluk establishments. Proposals have been received by the Deputy Commissioner who will be requested to expedite orders.

2. The orders issued by Government are not promptly reaching Amildars. The Revenue Commissioner may be requested to see to the avoidance of delay now taking place in carrying into effect Government orders.

SUMMARY AND GENERAL REMARKS.

Influenza.

The Government orders are not being fully given effect to, but much time has been lost early in October. The Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners should supervise the work of Amildars. More relief to the poor and the convalecent seems urgent The Medicine supply requires constant -- attention at least for some weeks more.

The Food situation.

Ragi. The figures obtained at the recent census of stocks appear to be an under-estimate. Making due allowance for this, the existing stocks appear sufficient for the local population for periods varying from 8 months to 1½ years. In some of the taluks, especially Dodballapur, there is a fair margin of surplus for export to other parts of the State.

But the local stocks are not placed on the market and the people are put to difficulty. The existing organization for (a) procuring supplies and(b) for selling them, leave much to be desired.

Arrangements for purchasing.

The power to commandeer food stuffs will naturally help to keep markets adequately stocked but some definite instructions are necessary to prevent the abuse of the power ~~and discrimination against individuals~~

Some

Some working formula should be laid - down as to what constitutes the reasonable requirements of a family and how the surplus to be commandeered should be computed.

The supplies required should be drawn fr from the several stock-holders in an equitabl manner without unduly pressing on any one.

Arrangements for sale.

At present the organization for the sale of ragi is imperfect especially in the interior villages.

Union Panchayats and co-operative societies may be more largely employed for the sale of ragi and food stuffs. If private individuals are made use of for this - purpose, they should be men who command - general confidence.

The Amildar should not have direct dealings in all such cases.

Rice.

While the question of supply of ragi in one of the local organization, that of rice is a matter of privincial organization. The consumption in each taluk has to be -- accurately ascertained. There appear to be no data at present as to the requirements of each taluk and any large imports may - seriously embarass Government and the market if based on inadequate data.

Salt

Salt, Fuel and Kerosine Oil.

No difficulty except in Devanhalli as regards fuel.

The middle classes are put to some difficulty owing to high prices of Soji (an essential article of diet for influenza patients) and chillies. The difficulty as regards chillies is not of much importance. The possibility of arranging for import - and supply of wheat, on a small scale, may be considered.

Export of controlled articles.

Surreptitious export is still going on along villages cart tracks. It is necessary (1) to issue strict instructions to Patels and Police (2) to widely advertise rewards for detection and (3) to prosecute bad cases.

Seasonal conditions.

Rainfall has been about half the - normal average. Dry crops have failed in some cases. The estimate of yield is, - generally speaking, about 4 annas.

There has been a perceptible decrease in the area sown with ragi but it is probable that a part of this area has been sown with horse gram in the later rain

A shower or two this month will do good especially to crops of the second - sowing.

The tanks in Nelamangala taluk

taluk have a good supply of water. Elsewhere this is not the case.

Fodder for cattle is sufficient for the present and State Forests have been thrown open for grazing.

Wages are high and there is good demand for labour.

The situation is critical but there are none of the usual signs of distress. Though there has been a reduction of cultivation and the area under occupation is unaffected. No lands have been relinquished. There are no aimless wanderings of people or cattle. Hardly any application has been received for taccavi loans.

None of the Officers had any definite idea as to probable remissions or suspensions of revenue. The situation in this matter will be more clear when the pahani inspection of crops is completed and the results tabulated. Sufficient attention is not being paid to inspection of crops.

In regard to remissions and suspensions it has to be observed that though the crops are below normal, the high prices have greatly benefited agriculturists. It is the landless classes that have been more particularly hit by present conditions.

9.11.18

G.R.S. VI-71]

SUBJECT.....

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Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section 4a-7

File No. 56

Serial No. 21

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

, the *191*

Date of issue 29-10-18

Read.—

Signed by Sec G.S. Sec

May this be

i Printed?

ii treated as a standing order?

iii published in the Gazette English part?

iv translated?

v placed at the disposal of the press?

vi published in the Gazette Kannada part?

Order ~~Thereon:—No.~~ G7841-2

Govt are pleased to sanction a Conveyance allowance of Rs 40/- p.m.

over.

83

attached to the establishment

Mr. Annakeba, Sub Asst Surgeon,

for a period of One month

for rendering Medical assistance

in connection with the

Influenza epidemic.

Sd/- J. H. Thompson

Dy Asst Surgeon

in Charge.

.....Offr.

.....Yd Ser

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

Medical Manufacture & Supplies 18/4

9 GGS 11 84

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esqr., B.A.,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Bangalore.

CHIEF SEC... II ... PROTECTION BRANCH. 18 NOV 1918

Sir,

With reference to Government order No. G 7841-2/MD dated 29th Oct. 1918 sanctioning a special conveyance allowance of Rs.40 per mensem for me, I beg to submit as follows.

56-8-24

2. In Government Order No. C.B.305-307 dated the 5th November 1918, the Government have been pleased to relieve some of the Sub Assistant Surgeons in the Bangalore City of their Dispensary charges and place them on influenza work and also sanctioned for them an allowance of Rs.1-8-0 per day.

3. While these Sub Assistant Surgeons were required to work only within their respective divisions without even holding charge of their Dispensaries, I submit, I was required to attend to influenza and other cases throughout the city such as Seshadripur, High Ground, Longford House, Chamarajpet, Basavangudi, Shankarpur, Old city, as well as other distant parts of town, in addition to my other duties at the Headquarters Establishment proper, which was also onerous and heavy owing to the absence of the Medical Officer of the Establishment at Mysore on duty. I have also had to attend to the families of ~~special~~ several officers and officials and several other poorer people. In the circumstances, my work was naturally more arduous and on certain days I had to cover a distance of even 30 miles or more.

I beg therefore that in the special circumstances of my case, I may be allowed an allowance of Rs.2 per day and since I have still a number of cases on hand, this allowance may kindly be ordered to be continued for another month.

I beg to remain,

10 85

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Bangalore,
16th November 18.

K. Ananda Rao
Civil Asstt Surgeon 1st Class
Head Master Med Sch

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore.

****

Order No. G.7841-2/Med:56-18-21

Dated, Bangalore, the 29th October 1918.

Government are pleased to sanction a conveyance allowance of Rs.40/- to Mr. Annappa Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to Head Quarter establishment, for a period of one month from the 15th October 1918 for rendering medical assistance in connection with Influenza epidemic.

Sd. G. Srinivasa Iyer,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

****

Office of the Senior Surgeon with the

No. G.C. 226-2 Government of Mysore,

Dated, Bangalore, 8.11.8

Copy forwarded to the Assistant Surgeon in charge Head Quarters establishment, Bangalore, for communication to Sub Assistant Surgeon Mr. Annappa.

For Senior Surgeon.

G.R.S. VI-71]

SUBJECT.....

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.....

Diary No. of letter replied to 6511

Section Sec

File No. 56-18

Serial No. 5

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Medical)

Proceedings of the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

the *191*

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

May this be

i Printed?

ii treated as a standing order?

iii published in the Gazette English part? (from 15-11-1918)

iv translated?

v placed at the disposal of the press?

vi published in the Gazette Kannada part?

Read order ~~in~~ No. 7841-2 dated 29-10-18, sanctioning Conveyance allowance of Rs 40/- per month, to Dr. Ananthan, Sub Asst. Surgeon, attached to Head quarters establishment from the date of reporting one month from the date for rendering Medical Order Thereon:— ~~No.~~ Assistance in connection with the charge evidence in the Bangalore 2 Petition

over.

50

13

Mr. B. Arnold, Prays that
the Conveyance allowance granted
to him in the Order read above
may be raised to Rs 2/- a day
on account of the excess nature of
the work and that the allowance
may be continued for another month

order = Yes to C. L

Must be pleased to
increase the allowance to Rs 1 1/2
a day and to Continue it
till the end of December 1918.

50
28/11 for Chief Secretary

List of enclosures.

The Compliments of Mr. H. Secretary
& Secretary.

Copied by

Examined by